# AIM

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT NEWSLETTER
NEW HAVEN, CONN. IV:15 AUG. 14, 1969 25¢

## THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY


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# news briefs

## FIVE BLACK PANTHERS BUSTED AFTER HIROSHIMA DAY DEMONSTRATION

FBI agents arrested five members of the Black Panther Party in Union, Connecticut August 7. The Panthers were charged with interstate transporting of a stolen vehicle and held on bail totaling $142,500.

Among those arrested is Douglas Miranda, Defense Captain of the party's Boston chapter.

The Panthers were on their way back to Boston after attending the Hiroshima Day Rally the day before on the New Haven Green. They were arrested on the basis of a remark overheard by an informer at the rally. According to local observers, the crowd at the rally was heavily infiltrated by cops and undercover agents. When people started snapping pictures of agents there were hassles.

The power structure is uptight in New Haven. Like everywhere else in the country they have tried to wipe out the Panther leadership. Twelve panthers have been indicted on a murder charge. The press helped out with scare-tactic front-page coverage of the murder accusations, virtually ignoring the panthers replys and their program of cooperation with progressive whites.

One of the speakers at the Hiroshima Day Rally delivered the following message from Eldridge Cleaver, Panther Minister of Information (in exile): "Unless the New Haven Panthers are released, there will be serious political consequences and the Panthers don't woof."

The FBI apparently got the message.

In addition to Miranda, the others who were arrested the following day are: David Quick, John Cheathan, William Jackson, Ida Walston.

The government's strategy against the Panthers has been to hit them hard and fast before they can get their roots into the community. The presence of Miranda and the other Boston people in New Haven was clearly a threat, given their tremendous success in organizing the Boston chapter. An additional charge of threating Federal officers is being prepared against Miranda. But there are indications that the government's strategy is failing. The Panthers have brought legal suits against the police in several cities.

— *Liberation News Service*

## MORALE HIGH WITH OLIN STRIKERS

On August 1 the 3000 striking Olin workers voted to reject the company's contract offer by a three to one margin. (See **AIM Newsletter** , Aug. 1 for details of the company's offer.) Both company and union settled down to a long strike.

As one of the nation's largest corporations, Olin can afford a long strike. The New Haven complex represents only 10% of the billion-dollar Olin empire. Many of the workers, however, have already faced the problem of four weeks without pay, with mortgages and installment payments falling due. Unemployment compensation and welfare are not available to strikers. Just this year the Connecticut legislature vetoed a bill providing unemployment insurance to strikers.

Morale among the strikers is high, even after the pressures of four weeks with no work. Olin workers are angry and determined to stay out until they get a better contract—one with substantial wage increases instead of pay cuts.

At the August 1 meeting which decided not to accept the contract, many thought the company's offer insulting. They vowed not to return to work on such humiliating terms. This feeling was especially strong among workers who were due to get such token increases as one or two cents an hour. Many also thought the company had overplayed its hand. Olin's propaganda campaign included full page ads in the daily papers, letters to employees, and efforts to have foremen call all the workers on piece rates to explain the paltry increases. The company tried to ignore the union and in effect, patronized the workers. These actions indicated to many that "the company must have something to hide."

As the **Newsletter** goes to press, Olin is still unwilling to negotiate with the union. Yet, the strike affects more than 3000 workers and their families directly, and thousands of others indirectly. As New Haven's largest industrial employer, Olin helps set standards on wages and working conditions throughout the region. Furthermore, thousands of business and service jobs are affected by the wages of Olin workers.

Despite the strike's importance to the community, only two mayoral candidates have seen fit to comment on the strike. Alderman John DiRienzo offered his services to help bring the company and union together. Democratic candidate Hank Parker noted the importance of the strike to New Haveners and criticized Mayor Lee for making no attempt to mediate the dispute. Although this is better than what the other candidates have offered, it's not enough. If the mayoral candidates were really interested in the problems and standards of living of New Haveners in a time of inflation and high taxes, they should endorse the union.

—*Ruth Meyerowitz*

## GOP WANTS TO RIGHT DEMS WRONGS WITH CAPRA AS MAYOR

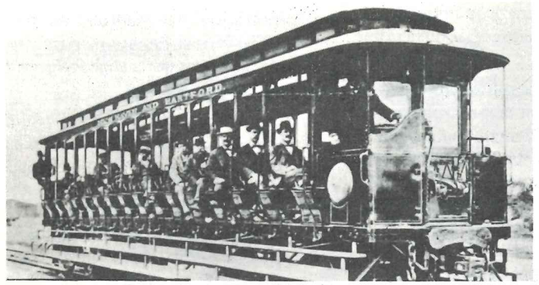
As expected, Paul Capra, assistant director of admissions at Yale, received the Republican Party nomination for mayor last Wednesday, at the Party nominating convention. Of the three other Republicans who were candidates for the nomination, one (Moffit) will run as an independent and the other two (Valenti and Garibaldi) "boycotted" the convention.

Keynote speaker, Stewart McKinney, Minority Leader of the State Assembly, set the theme for the convention: the cities in this country are in trouble. The problems, he maintained, are the result of too many Democrats in office for too long. Republicans, McKinney (and most other speakers), concluded, would solve the problems. There was no mention of the wealth the powers that be have accumulated or of the majority of black and white people in the cities who have been left in the position of fighting for what's left over.

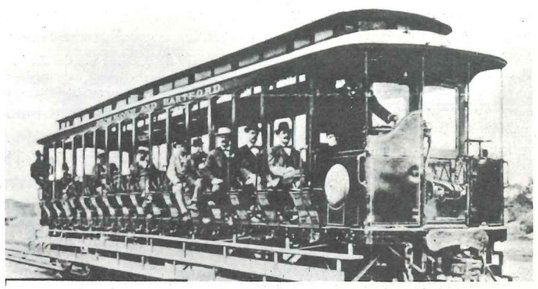
*Continued on page 11*



BEFORE



AFTER



# YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY, BABY!

by Frank Brodhead and Alan McKnight

*First of a two-part series.*

### "Is This Trip Necessary?"

**The Penn Central is presently trying to price mass-transit out of existence. During World War II the government asked civilians not to travel by rail unless it was related to the war effort. Today the railroads would like to ask everybody to stop travelling by rail.**

Only 5% of Railroad revenue comes from passenger service. For eight major railroads the cost of running this service was greater than the revenue by some $118 million in 1968. Government subsidies for airports and highways have made it impossible for railroads to compete and to pay for the service they provide.

Yet without passenger trains, the cities will strangle in traffic jams and pollution. It is this prospect alone that keeps the New Haven commuter trains going, but intercity public transportation by rail is practically a thing of the past.

### "I Got All Live Stock"

First the Penn Central eliminated the "excursion fare," which in effect almost doubled the cost of a New Haven-New York round trip ticket ($4.32 to $7.56). Next, the Penn Central eliminated six of the 14 trains running between Boston and New York. Springfield to New York direct runs were eliminated. Trains were slowed by the deteriorating roadbed, equipment failures, dangerous conditions and longer station stops.

Finally the Penn Central eliminated 10-day commuter tickets and raised the price on single one way and round trip tickets. The Interstate Commerce Commission stopped in July 28 however, and suspended the new fare hikes for seven months while it investigated.

### "I Got All Pig Iron"

The first step in the investigation was hearings before the New York and Connecticut State Public Utilities Commissions (PUC) early in August. The Railroad was raked over the coals by angry witnesses and condemned for trying to "railroad" everyone into buying 30-day commuter tickets they could never use up.

As a spokesman for the Railroad explained the new pricing to the **Newsletter**, since the Railroad must supply passenger service seven days a week for 52 weeks a year, the passengers should have to pay on a seven days a week, 52 weeks a year schedule, whether they use the service that much or not.

Perhaps the Railroad is basing its rational on an analogy with public schooling, for which everyone pays whether he uses it or not. But there's a difference: schools aren't run for profit.

The proposed new prices, the Company representative said, are expected to net the Railroad a 3% increase in annual revenue. This new revenue will come from the pockets of those who can least afford it: part time workers, commuters going on vacation, job seekers, commuting students, old people, and those who can't afford a car or have no licence or can't afford driving and parking in the city. The railroad wants to be carried by these people without carrying them.

In September the ICC will begin its public hearings to investigate the Penn Central's pricing. The hearings will open in New York September 10-12 and then will move to Connecticut.

STAMFORD– Rippowan High School
September 16, 3-5 &7-10 p.m.
NORWALK–Norwalk High School
September 17, 3-5 & 7-10 p.m.
BRIDGEPORT–City Hall
September 18, 2-5 & 7-10 p.m.
**NEW HAVEN–Conte Community School**
**September 19, 2-5 & 7-10 p.m.**

These articles will hopefully provide readers with enough background material to take to the hearings, if they want to put in a word for public transportation.

### How It Came To BE THIS WAY

"All trains going into New York will keep out of the way of trains coming out of New York," said an operating directive of the New Haven Railroad in 1851.

A century later, the relationship is about the same: the fate of the New Haven and the future of passenger railroads throughout the country are now being decided by a small group of "outside interests"– "private enterprize."

What happened to the New Haven? The old New York, New Haven and Hartford was originally put together in 1872 by combining dozens of railroad bits and pieces. For the next 30 years the New Haven prospered and was considered by Boston bankers to be one of the most profitable investments available.

In 1903, the stock sold at a high of $250 a share. From there it was downhill all the way. The stock sagged lower and lower—eventually to 30 cents a share. The railroad declared itself bankrupt in 1935.

The New Haven's troubles began in 1903 when J.P. Morgan, who controlled the railroad, made millionaire Charles S. Mellen president of the Company. Mellen set out to monopolize the freight and passenger business in all five New England

states. He spent $324 million and set up 300 subsidiary corporations. When the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) investigated the railroad in 1914, it found that only 1/3 of the new investment had been spent for improvement and expansion of the railroad itself. The rest had been spent on such things as a steamship company, an obsolete railway and trolly lines in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

It was Mellen's stated intention to monopolize *all* forms of transportation in the New England states by any means necessary. The ICC found the subsidiary corporations to be "a web of entangling alliances with each other, many of which were seemingly planned, created and manipulated by lawyers especially retained for the purpose of concealment and deception."

The report of the Commission called the railroad "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American Railroading." The Commission also found that the company spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in "educating public opinion" by subsidizing newspapers, maintaining legislative monopolies, issuing free passes to legislators and their friends, and attempting to rig the stock market.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN...EXCESS PROFITS? PROFITS ARE NEVER EXCESSIVE!"

In 1935 the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company finally filed a petition under the Bankruptsy Act for reorganizing. The company declared that much of its financial trouble came from the unprofitable investments made nearly three decades before.

**"A Red-Lettered Ledger...."**

So the roots of the current crisis of the New Haven lie deep in the system of private ownership of public transportation —a form unique to American railroads. But the New Haven has special difficulties all its own.

Railroads all across this country derive their income from non-railroad property, in addition to freight and passenger traffic. These assets are acquired either through government grants or purchased with huge operating profits. Since 1945, and especially since the recession of 1957-78, passenger traffic has run up a deficit while freight has become more and more profitable. The New Haven has been second only to the Long Island RR in its high ratio of passengers to freight. In 1963 passenger fares accounted for 45% of the Railroad's total operating revenues. The cost of carrying these passengers accounted for 62-85% of its large annual deficits from 1961-65.

Like other railroads, the New Haven has responded to this situation by raising fares and cutting back service. All fares were raised 15% in 1957-58 and another 40% in 1960-62. At the same time, because of the fare hikes and poorer service, 21.9 million passengers (46%) bolted the system between 1956 and 1963.

Deficits and deteriorating service have been two sides of the same coin in the history of the New Haven. The railroad has claimed a net operating deficit ever since 1958, when it lost $4.3 million. The deficit reached a peak in 1961 ($19 million) when it went into receivership.

In 1962 and 1963 the court-appointed trustees of the railroad succeeded in cutting the deficit to slightly more than $12 million a year. But in 1964 the Railroad claimed a deficit of $17.7 million, and in February 1965 the trustees appealed to the U.S. district Court in New Haven to discontinue passenger operations altogether, beginning with the commuter runs.

**"Makes A Choo-Choo Jump The Track"**

At this point the pending merger of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central appeared on the scene. Both these companies had also been heavily hit in the recession of 1957-58, and joint merger studies had begun in November, 1957. After the recession, both railroads began to cut back heavily in their equipment and service. They laid off more than 30,000 employees.

When business improved a little in late 1958, the Central decided to drop out of the merger deal. But rail traffic turned downward again, and the merger talks revived. In January 1962, the Pennsy and the Central agreed to form a united transportation (not "railroad") corporation. The former Pennsy management and stockholders got a slight edge in control.

The ICC hearings on the merger, which began in August 1962, found the merger opposed by all the railroad labor unions, the Transport Workers Union, and the Justice Department. The unions opposed the merger on the grounds that it would cut back on employment, which had already fallen from 188,000 to 110,000 on the two lines since 1955. The Justice Department, at that time a Kennedy interest, claimed that the proposed merger would injure New England railroads, and pointed to the plight of the New Haven.

**"It Won't Be A Stylish Marriage..."**

The Pennsy and the Central reluctantly agreed to take on the New Haven as the price of their merger. The Supreme Court finally approved the merger in January, 1968. In their decision, the Court opinion explicitly pointed out that the merger enables the new road "to come to the rescue of the New Haven."

By the terms of the agreement the Penn-Central was ordered to lend the New Haven as much as $25 million over a three-year period. It was also expected to cover the New Haven's losses up to $5½ million in each of the three years.

Substantial as these sums were, they fell short of what the New Haven needed. By August, 1968, its loss for the year stood at $13,700,000. It has already borrowed $10 million of the $25 million, committed by the Penn Central, and needed more. As this point Federal Judge Robert C. Anderson declared that the Penn Central had to take over the New Haven immediately. Said Anderson, "The right to merge[the Pennsy and Central] was granted, the merger has taken place, and the price should be paid."

The Penn Central continued to struggle to delay the take-over, but on December 2, 1968, the ICC ordered the take-over completed. For the "priviledge" of owning the New Haven, the Penn Central paid the New Haven stockholders $146 million, most of it in Penn Central stock.

**"We Can't Afford A Carriage"**

What are the intentions of the new owners of the New Haven? In the short run they want to raise fares and cut back on service. The president of the new

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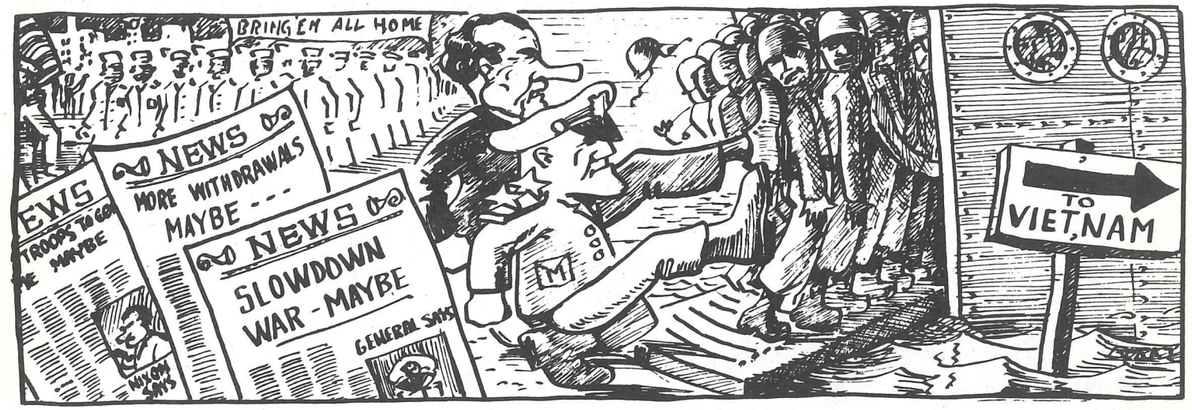
A LOT OF WORDS AND SOME SHORT-TIMERS COME HOME BUT SHIPMENTS KEEP ON THE SAME OLD WAY




BUT MASS ARMIES WILL NOT BE NEEDED TO FIGHT IN COUNTER-INSURGENCY STRUGGLES.

# After the Draft II: A U.S. Foreign Legion

**by David Tobis**

*This is second in a series about an all-volunteer army and the relation of the American military to corporate interests in the 19th and 20th centuries. An article in the next issue will be about the use of the military to suppress American workers during the 20th century.*

The First World War marks a major shift in the operation of the U.S. Armed Forces. Until that time all battles and wars engaged in by the U.S. were conducted with volunteer armed forces. In World War I, 67% of the entire U.S. Armed Forces were draftees. (During the Civil War, though a conscription law was passed on March 3, 1863, less than 6% of the Union army were draftees.)

In World War I and World War II when the U.S. Armed Forces reached as high as 2.5 million and 8.5 million men respectively, a conscript army was needed. In any world-wide conflict of that magnitude the U.S. would, of course, need a conscript army to accomplish its military goals. But to evaluate whether or not a conscript army is currently necessary for the U. S. to maintain its domination of the world we must look at (I) the contemporary role of the army and the interests it must defend and (2) the nature of modern warfare.

Right now the U.S. has over $80 billion invested abroad. The huge size of this investment is hard to picture. If one rated economic entities according to the total amount of goods they produce, the United States would be first, the Soviet Union would be second, and U.S. private foreign investment would be third! U.S. big business has become increasingly dependent on foreign sources of vital raw materials. Also the domestic market for American industrial production is becoming more and more saturated. Foreign markets provide an essential outlet for this production.

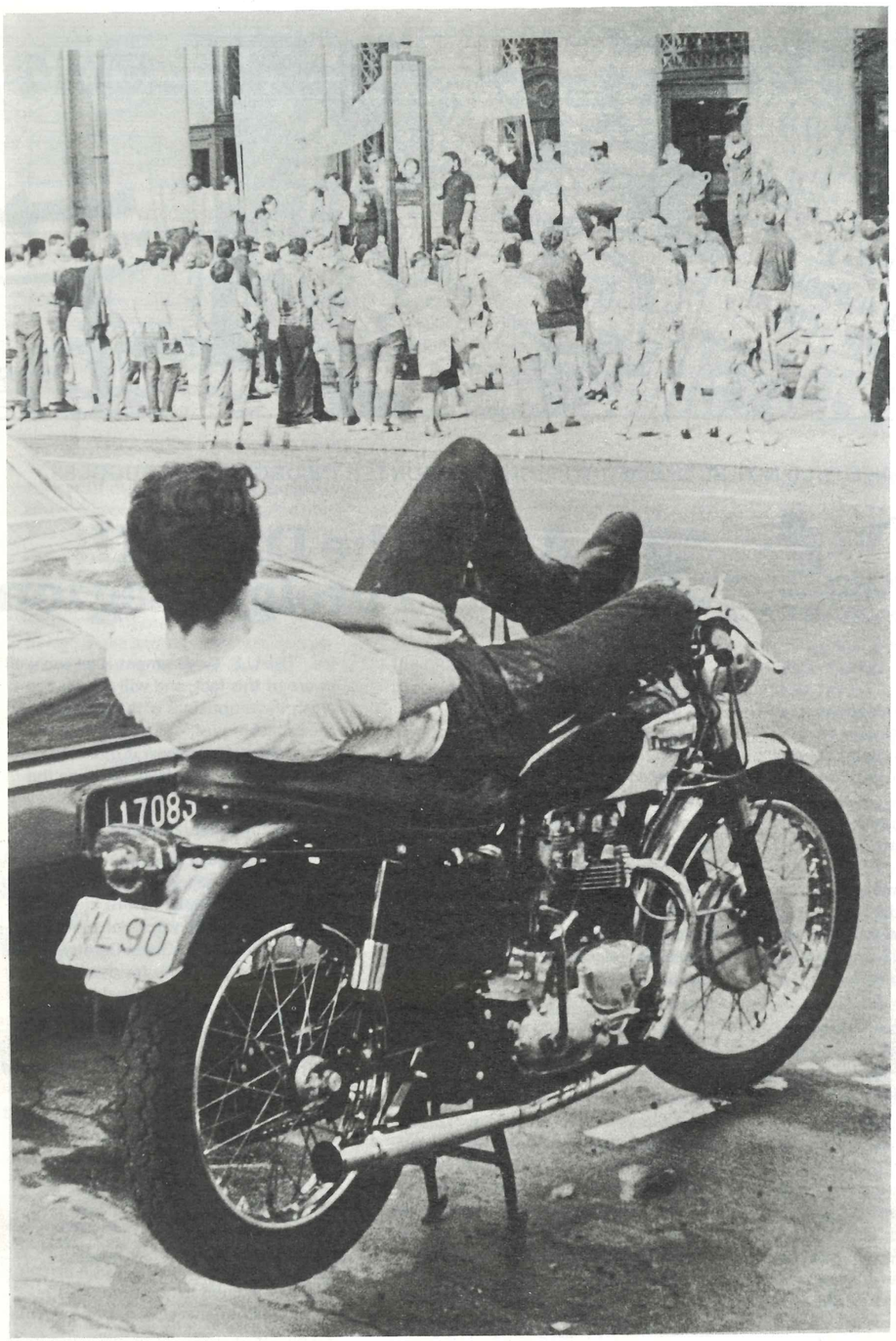
For these reasons, it is necessary for United States corporations to maintain control throughout the world. To serve that end the U.S. Government currently has over one million men stationed in at least 64 countries. This is in addition to 515,000 men in Vietnam. American troops are stationed in 429 major and 2,972 minor overseas bases. To defend and service this empire in the future, a volunteer army would be more efficient and effective than the current conscript army.

Modern warfare is no longer conducted well by mass armies. The battles in which the U.S. will be involved in the next decades will be wars of national liberation fought against the U.S. by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The U.S. Government is all too well aware of this fact, and will attempt to crush these uprisings with counter-insurgency techniques. The government realizes that at any cost it must prevent other guerrilla wars from reaching the level of intensity of Vietnam.

**Machines Serve Empire**

To accomplish this aim means that small guerrilla bands must be rapidly and completely repressed before they gain support. The elite troops of the army — the Special Forces (Green Berets) — have been trained primarily for this type of warfare. Each year the Special Forces become a larger percent of the entire army.

In the beginning stages of this form of warfare, merely a small, well-trained force, reinforced with the most advanced tools of technology and massive air firepower, is required to suppress or contain a guerilla war. The army, using as much as 11% of its entire military budget for research and development, has perfected devices that, for example, can detect from a plane the body heat of a person hidden five miles away. Small hand-carried instruments that can find people by detecting perspiration have also been developed. (Such techniques were used by the U.S. to capture and murder Che Guevara.) With such instruments and



In order to make all power to all the people a reality this society must be destroyed.... Capitalism will be replaced by socialism.

We must form a united front to deal with the growing fascism.

It's not a race struggle, it's a class struggle.

*D.C., Black Panther Party National Field Marshall*

America has a finger in every country around the world trying to put down revolution.

A system crazing war has to be defeated. Therefore we have to join in struggle on the side of Vietnamese, ghetto dwellers, workers and all oppressed people in the world.

*Dick Mann, SDS*

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|---|---|
| HIROSHIMA DAY | NEW HAVEN |
| AUGUST 6 | 1969 |

It is not in the interest of American people to go over to Vietnam to fight a workers revolution.

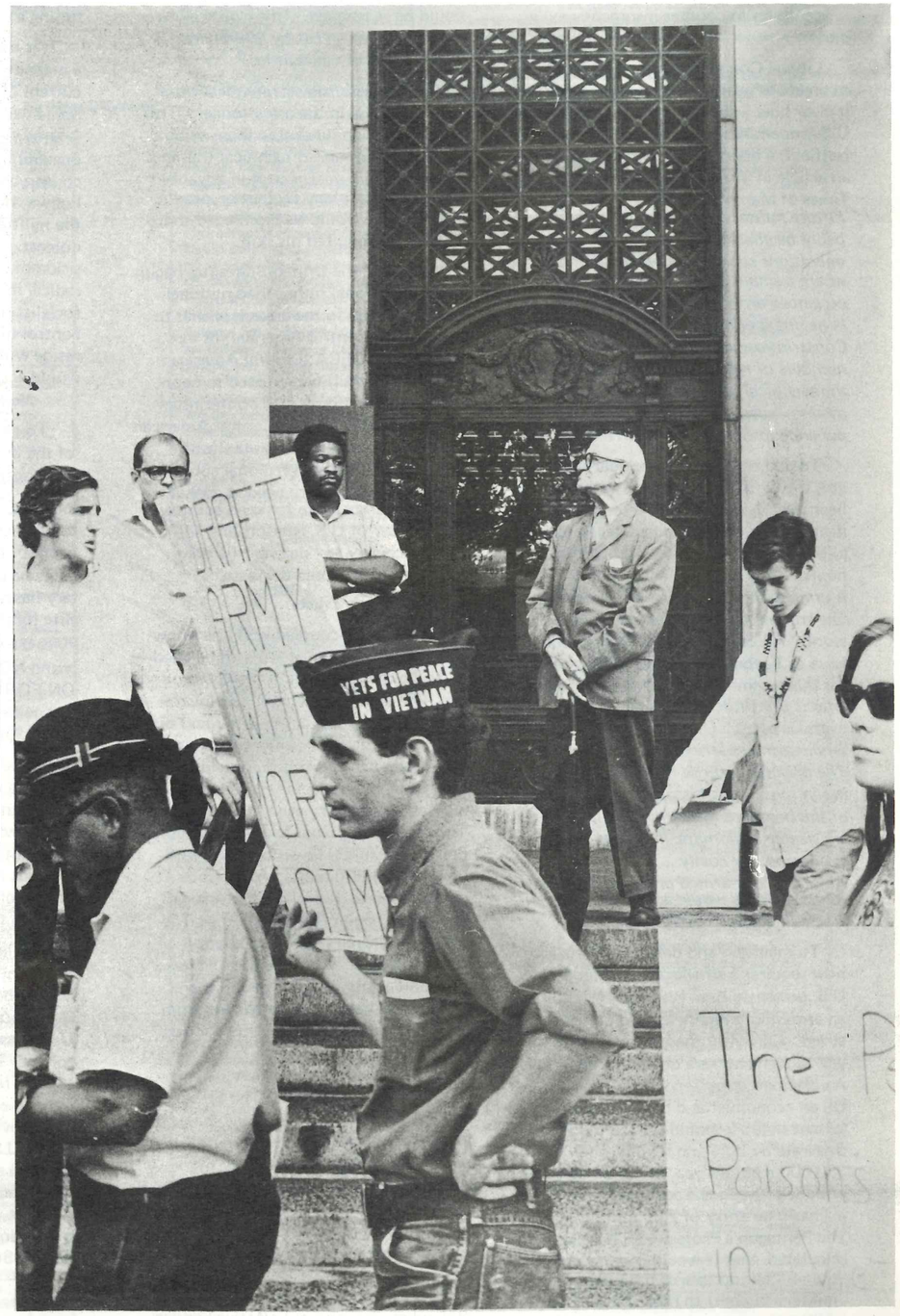
The Brass is high and mighty now, but the ruling class in Vietnam learned that the people could get together and change the situation. It's called revolution.

*Joe Cole, ex Army Private*

The Department of Defense spends tax money to send 16 million pounds of grapes to Vietnam.

Over 100 tons of DDT was sprayed on grapes this year.

*Joaquin Avila,*
*Grape Boycott Committee*



limitless airpower, a large military force is no longer needed to control a country – according to counter-insurgency experts.

Liberal Congressmen in their attempt to create a "just" volunteer army make it clear how a smaller army would aid U.S. imperialism. As Senator Mark Hatfield, a liberal Republican, stated in an article in **The Sunday New York Times** of March 31, 1969:

*Future military engagements will probably be guerrilla or counterinsurgency operations such as the one in Vietnam, where a small, highly trained and experienced army is more effective than a large, inexperienced and transient force. Conscription, designed to provide great numbers of men, cannot supply men with the technical know-how to operate modern weapons or the training and experience to be effective guerrilla fighters.*

To add to this technological strength, the C–5A transport plane has been developed to airlift an entire division of well-trained Special Forces killers anywhere in the world within hours. Such mobility and training makes it unnecessary to have large numbers of idle troops stationed throughout the world. An editorial in the May 1, 1969 issue of **Forbes** magazine, a publication for businessmen, makes this very point.

*Why is the United States on so many overseas bases? Over a million American servicemen are serving in foreign lands. The original purpose for their presence has in most cases disappeared and many of the bases are militarily obsolete. They are sizable diplomatic liabilities, as well as enormously costly ....*

*An end to our armed presence overseas in most places would advance our nation's interests in every respect ....*

To maintain and defend imperialism now requires a smaller army than the U.S. presently has. However, it requires an army more highly trained and specialized. Currently there is an average yearly turnover rate of 90% in the army. A volunteer army according to Walter Oi, an economist and Pentagon consultant in 1964, would reduce the turnover rate by 30% and require only 330,000 men per year or 2% of the pool of men between the ages of 18 and 26 to maintain an army of 2.65 million men. The Pentagon's Professor Oi has also calculated that it would cost no more than $4 billion (5% of the present military budget) to raise the salaries of military men to a level competitive with industry. And why not? The military exists to serve big business.

**Cutting the Number Of Killers**

Since there would be a lower turnover rate, 80,000 of the 265,000 men currently engaged in training new troops could be reassigned. This would allow force levels to be cut by 80,000 men with no loss of capabilities.

The lower turnover rate means that men would be in the army longer. This longer term would enable them to be given more advanced technical training. To train a two-year recruit in advanced military technology is counter-productive since he would be discharged shortly after he acquired his skill.

Secondly the United States has begun creating regional rather than national military forces in the areas it wishes to control. In Central America, for example, CONDECA (Central American Defense Council) was created to coordinate and reinforce the counterinsurgency forces in the five Central American "banana" republics. If, in the future, only one coordinated regional counter-insurgency force were needed, rather than a separate force for each country, the number of U.S. advisors and soldiers necessary to "defend" (ie dominate) the area would decrease.

**Nixon's Tricks**

These facts, coupled with the knowledge that mass armies will not be needed to fight in counterinsurgency struggles, will enable the Nixon administration to cut the size of the army and the number of foreign bases. Such action will create the impression of demilitarization and budgetary savings while making the military even more effective. This is precisely what Nixon has begun doing. On July 9 he ordered the withdrawal of 14,900 military men from overseas bases. Presidential investigations have begun to examine the advisability of decreasing the number of foreign bases.

A similar situation existed in the 1950's when the Air Force shifted from B–52 bombers to intercontinental ballistic missles. The Pentagon had less need for as many overseas bases and began eliminating its real estate. The Strategic Air Command cut its foreign bases by two-thirds. The present shift in military necessities will again allow the United States power structure to eliminate bases and reduce military manpower stationed overseas without lessening its present efforts towasr world control.

In addition, it is very probable that by 1971, when the present Selective Service law is reviewed by Congress (the Selective Service was specifically formulated to expire on the third year of a Presidential term, when neither House nor Senate members are subject to popular election), Nixon will propose major changes moving toward or directly establishing a volunteer army.

It is clear that a volunteer army is not a meaningful or radical solution to the current problems created by the draft. Some have argued that a militia system – an armed population – similar to the one employed in the early years of this country would be a solution. But as is known, it was under that system that the militia was used to brutally suppress domestic dissent and to aid in the acquisition of new land. A people's army is a radical institution only in a people's socialist republic. In a capitalist society, control of a people's militia would never reside with the people; and so a militia would foster the goals of the ruling elite.

**No More G.I.'s Abroad**

To change the role and functioning of the army would mean that the army no longer serves the interests of the ruling class. The army rather should serve to protect the lives of the American people. To serve the working people, America obviously does not need military bases throughout the world, nor elite forces invading countries to suppress revolution. Americans should demand NO MORE AMERICAN TROOPS ON FOREIGN SOIL. An army which did not go beyond U.S. boarders has existed in the American past.

In the War of 1812, the rulers of America were eager to invade Canada to acquire new territory. The New York militia was ordered to cross the Niagara River into Canada but refused on the grounds that the militia was purely for home defense and was not allowed to fight on foreign soil.

Similarly when the first peacetime conscription was put into effect on September 13, 1940, the law read that no U.S. troops could be stationed outside of U.S. possessions and the Western Hemisphere. Though it is clear from the way the law reads that the U.S. felt it had a right to control Latin America, the law also provided a marked restriction as to where U.S. troops could be stationed. To demand no U.S. troops on foreign soil would not be to advocate isolationism; rather it would be to advocate the end of the domination of the world by the United States.

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*Research sources for this article include the following: Russel F. Weigley,* A History of the United States Army; *Hugh D. Graham and Ted R. Gurr,* Violence in America; *Richard Van Alstyne,* The Rising American Empire; The New York Times *of April 9, 1969.*



# WARLORDS REVIEW MILITARY

by Peter O'Connell

**In July Richard Nixon set up a "blue-ribbon panel" to make a year-long study of the Defense Department's management, research, procurement, and decision-making machinery. This study would supposedly be a "comprehensive review" leading to reforms to "enable the department to perform its national security mission better, and to save the taxpayer money eliminating wasteful practices of the past." For performing this "patriotic" service in the "national interest", Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird contributed $5000,00 to the committee.**

**Most of the members of the committee have strong ties to the military, big business, racist clubs, elite universities and the Republican Party. The panel's symbol should be a dollar sign and a death's head instead of a blue ribbon. Here is the committee with some (but only some) of their connections.**

**GILBERT W. FITZHUGH.** Chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the **Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.** Director, **Chase Manhattan Bank.** Director, **Consolidated Edison Co., N.Y., Inc.** Trustee, **National Industrial Conference Board.** Trustee, **Committee for economic Development.** Vice President, **New York Chamber of Commerce.** Member, **Union League Club.** Member, **Princeton Club of New York.** Member, **Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club.**

**WILLIAM M. BLACKIE.** Chairman of the board **Caterpillar Tractor Company,** Peoria, Ill. Office manager **General Show Corp.** President and director **General Retail Corp.** Vice-president and director **Burland Shoe Co.** Vice-president **Dior Shoe Co.** Director **Nashville and Dicatur Railroad.** Director **Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores, Ltd.** Director **Third National Bank.** President and director of **National Association of Shoe Chain Stores.** Member, **University Club of New York.**

**GEORGE CHAMPION.** President **Economic Development Board of New York City.** Executive **National Bank of Commerce of New York City.** Assistant secretary **Equitable Trust Co.** Vice-President **Canal Bank and Trust Co.** Second Vice-president **Chase National Bank.** Chairman of the board of directors **Chase Manhattan Bank.** Director **Chase International Investment Corporation.** Director **International Paper Company.** Director **American Smelting and Refining Co.** Director and treasurer **Freedoms Foundation.** Trustee-at-large **Independent College Funds of America.** Board of directors **Youth Development, Inc.** New York City chairman **Radio Free Europe Fund.** Treasurer national campaign **United Negro College Fund.** Member **Association of Reserve City Bankers.** Director New York **Association of Commerce and Industry.** President **New York City Chamber of Commerce.** Director, **Blind Brook Club.** Member **Dartmouth College Club.** Member **Economic Club.** Member **Union Club.** Member **University Club of New York City.** Member **Augusta, Georgia, National Golf Club.**

**WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.** President **SEDCO, Inc., Dallas.**

**JOHN M. FLUKE.** President **Fluke Manufacturing Company, Seattle.**

**DR. MARVIN L. GOLDBERGER.** Research associate and consultant **University of California Radiation Laboratory.** Research associate **Massachusetts Institute of Technology.** Professor of physics **Princeton University.** Consultant **Brookhaven National Laboratories.** Fellow **American Physics Soc.** Fellow **American Academy of Arts and Sciences.** Member **National Academy of Sciences.**

**ROBERT C. JACKSON.** Executive of Security **First National Bank of Los Angeles.** Vice-president **West Shore Investment Holding Co.** Chairman **Ryan Aeronautical Company of San Diego.** Chairman of the board **Continental Motors Corporation.** President and director **South Shore Real Estate Loan Co.** President and director **Jackson Investment Co.** General partner **Carter Investment Co.** Director **Continental Aviation and Engineering Corp.** Member **Defense Orientation Conference Association.** Member **Society of American Military Engineers.** Member **Air Force Association.** Member **Army Aviation Association.** Member **National Management Association.** Member **Navy League of the United States.** Member **Aerospace Industries Association of America.** Director **San Diego Chamber of Commerce.** Member **Burning Tree Golf Club of Bethesda, Md.**

**LANE KIRKLAND.** Secretary-Treasurer **AFL-CIO, Washington.**

*Conservative Lane Kirkland is the only member of the panel connected with a labor organization.*

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**DR. MARTHA E. PETERSON.** President **Barnard College, New York.**

*Dr. Peterson is one of only two women on the panel.*

**LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.** Director **Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp.** Director **Ethyl Corp.** Director **Philip Morris, Inc.** Director **State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts.** Director **Miller & Rhoads, Inc.** Colonel **U.S. Army Army Air Force.** Chairman **Richmond Public Schools Board.** Member **Virginia Board of Education** Trustee **Hollins College** Trustee **Washington & Lee University.** Fellow **American Bar Foundation.** Member **American Law Institute.** President **Richmond Chamber of Commerce.** Member **Society of the Cincinnati.** Member **Sons of the Colonial Wars.** Member **Commonwealth Club.** Member **Century Club.** Member **University Club of New York City.**

**DR. GEORGE P. STIGLER.** Fellow **Center for advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences.** Professor of **American Institutions University of Chicago.** Member of the board of trustees **Carleton College.** Member, research staff, **National Bureau of Economic Research.** Member **American Economic Association.** Member **Royal Economic Society.** Author *Trends in Employment in the Service Industries.* Co-author *Supply and Demand for Scientific Personnel.* Author *The Intellectual in the Market Place.*

**S. LEONA P. THURMAN.** Secretary **Jackson County Republican Committee.** Member of the council **Women's National Republican Club.** Charter member **World Conference of World Peace Through Rule of Law.** Member **American Bar Association.**

**CLAUDE YOUNG.** Special administrative assistant to commissioner of **National Football League, New York.**

*Claude Young is a former football star. He and Mr. Thurman are the only blacks on the panel.*

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*Sources:*

The New York Times, *July 20, 1969, pages 1, 24.* Who's Who In America, *1966-67, Vo. 34.* Who's Who in the Midwest, *1967-68, Vol. 10.*

# LETTERS

**To the Editor,**

In reference to the article entitled "The Farmer's Almanac" of the July 4 issue, I would like to correct a certain misunderstanding that might arise from reading the section dealing with Yale.

The statement, "Early this month the University released the first two of what probably will be a barage of public statements," is not quite accurate.

In both instances the statements were given as a result of enquiries made by me. Concerning the office building, Yale obviously was not ready to say anything at all at that point. The impetus for the story came from complaints made by the women being evicted. Yale and the realtors were reluctant to say anything until faced with the fact that the article would be published regardless.

One might receive the assumption that Yale is a monolith which is slanting its news releases to have a salutory effect on New Haven readers. While this could be argued for some of the university's "official" news releases, I don't think it was the case here. I'm sure that Mr. Prown was as surprised to read about the office building as Mr. Ecklund, the treasurer, was to read about Kahn's impending appointment and the "vague promises that the Mellon Gallery would be a valuable addition to the city's life."

**Sincerely,**
**Robert H. Kilpatrick**

P.S. Nevertheless, Yale does seem to have slipped the office building into its construction priorities with amazing haste. As far as I can make out, it is not part of the ten-year plan developed a few years ago.

# people's almanac

**August 20, 1619**—The first black people from Africa were brought to Jamestown, Va. to do forced labor.

**August 20, 1786**—Small farmers in Massachusetts took part in Shay's Rebellion, an armed insurrection against oppressive taxation and to forestall the foreclosing of mortgages on their farms. The rebellion reflected a strong anti-federalist sentiment among the people as a whole; the Federalists, who wrote the Constitution and emphasized a strong central government, represented the upper classes in colonial America.

**August 22, 1927**—Bartholomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, labor and anarchist leaders, died in the electric chair in Boston on framed charges of robbery and murder. "I am suffering because I am a radical, and indeed I am a radical; I am suffering because I am an Italian and indeed I am an Italian. I am so convinced to be right that if you could execute me two times, and if I could be reborn two other times, I would live again to do what I have done already," said Vanzetti to the court.

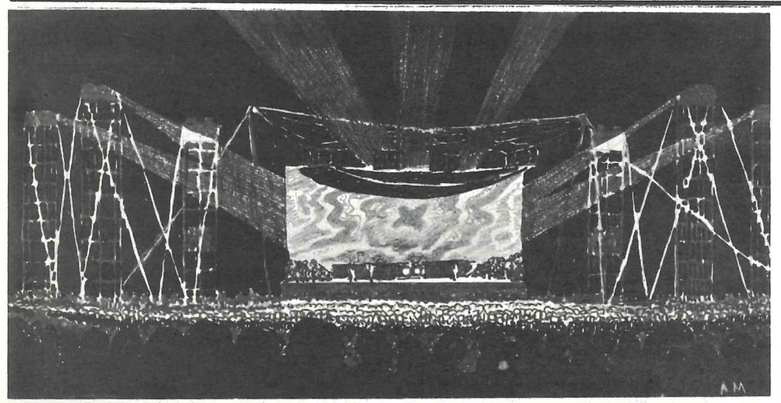
**August 25, 1968**—Thousands of protestors at the Democratic Convention battled with Chicago cops in Lincoln Park after they were refused permission to demonstrate.

**August 27, 1963**—Dr. W.E.B. Dubois died in Ghana while working on an African encyclopedia. Considered one of the greatest historians and social commentators, Dubois became a communist near the end of his life, recognizing that a revolution to end capitalism is the only real answer for black people.

**August 27, 1968**—Huey P. Newton, leader of the Black Panther Party, was jailed in the fatal shooting of an Oakland cop. The sentence was seen as a move to crush the political influence of the Panthers across the country. Huey's jailing became the focal point of a campaign to free him and all other political prisoners.

**August 28, 1955**—14 year old Emmet Till was kidnapped from his uncle's home in Le Flore county, Mississippi. It had been rumored that Till had "whistled at a white woman." His body was found four days later in a nearby river. Two white men who were tried for the murder were acquited by an all-white, all-male jury.

**August 28, 1963**—200,000 Americans marched on Washington in support of the civil rights movement.



Liberated Area No. 17B: Woodstock Music Festival, 5:00 a.m. Aug. 17

## GRAPHICS CREDITS

Cover.....Alan McKnight
Page 2.....A Picture History of U.S. Transportation by Roderick Craib, page 79
Page 5.....Bond/LNS
Pages 6,7.....David Dickson
Page 8.....New Left Notes/LNS
Page 9.....Protean Radish/LNS



# news briefs

## GOP WANTS TO RIGHT DEMS WRONGS WITH CAPRA AS MAYOR Cont. from page 2

The Republican platform has ten major planks which attempt to "rectify the errors of the recent past." Areas covered are pollution, civil service, taxes and tax base, parks and recreation, redevelopment, housing, youth, civil rights, "protective services"(police and fire departments) and education. Some of the platform promises include:

—efforts to provide alternate transportation to highways that does not destroy neighborhoods

—"militant" steps to prevent lead poisoning

—autonomous "non-profit" neighborhood organizations to improve housing conditions

—the construction of a privately owned, multi-story parking garage to straddle the Oak Street Connector

—"immediate" construction of another Municipal Golf Course in the East Shore Park.

Paul Capra, in his acceptance speech, advocated the use of tax-exempt educational institutions to supplement the city's facilities, for example, in-service training for teachers and tutoring. He pledged "to broaden our tax base by attracting new industry and by developing more fully our harbor and the other natural resources of this area. Capra also proposed "the creation of six regional offices or little City Halls to be operated from existing municipal facilities..."

Other offices for which candidates were nominated are 30 aldermen, city treasurer, city sheriff, town clerk, city clerk, registrar of vital statistics, tax collector, three selectmen, and three constables.

The convention ended to the tune of "Happy Days Are Here Again".

In upcoming issues of the **AIM Newsletter** there will be interviews with the mayorality candidates and commentary on the campaign and the issues.

*—Matt Borenstein*

## GRAPES CRUSHED AT YALE

The grape boycott has been around for so long, and we've come to take its traditional liberal appeal so much for granted, that it came as a shock to find that Yale, that bastion of corporate liberalism, was selling grapes in its Kline Tower cafeteria. Why? According to Dr. A. Dobie, the Dining Halls manager, Yale seeks at all times to remain neutral and non-political, and not to involve itself in secondary boycotts. (In the convoluted logic of the university bureaucracy, there's no contradiction in that statement.) Kline cafeteria would stop selling grapes, he promised, only if there ceased to be a demand for them.

Since the problem involved mainly people in the sciences who have no place to eat other than that cafeteria, the New Haven Science Action Group quickly organized a leafletting campaign to tell people about Yale's position. We asked them not to eat grapes in Kline; more importantly, though, since strong economic pressure had to be brought, we asked people not to eat in Kline at all.

The leafletting went on, with the support of the Connecticut Grape Boycott Committee, at lunch and dinner for five and a half days; during which time we handed out more than 4000 leaflets. As time went on we could see that we were successfully keeping people away, and on Monday, August 4, the university capitulated, to the extent that they wouldn't serve grapes in Kline cafeteria any more this year . But *no policy decision,* according to Dobie, has been made not to serve grapes and some time in the future the university will again introduce them "to test consumer appeal".

Meanwhile, other university dining halls, notably Commons still serves grapes. Our victory was a hollow one, and it left us with a sour taste for the whole issue. Although we forced Yale to capitulate this one time, the university first forced us to argue on its terms; we were forced to make a moral point in economic terms. Only when we deal in those terms, only when we speak the corporate language of profit and loss, will the university understand.

*—Alan Kay*

## NEW HAVEN RAILROAD: YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY, BABY Continued from page 4

Penn Central, Shaw T. Saunders, also wants to greatly reduce non-main line service, eliminate branch lines, and reduce the New-York-Boston long-hand traffic, except for high-speed trains.

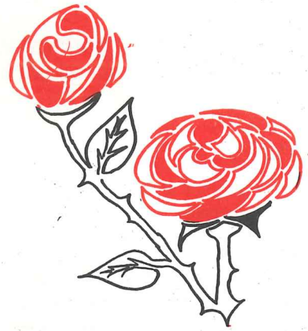
In the long run, however, the new owners want the government to take responsibility for passenger service. By threatening to eliminate passenger service altogether, the railroads hope to force state and federal governments — the taxpayer — to subsidize completely the costs of such "service".

The New Haven, however, has already been subsidized for many years. From 1955 to 1961 the government guaranteed loans to the New Haven for $51 million. When the railroad folded in 1961, the government (taxpayers) paid the line's creditors $28.3 million. The New England states have also been subsidizing the New Haven—in the form of tax relief totaling nearly $9 million a year.

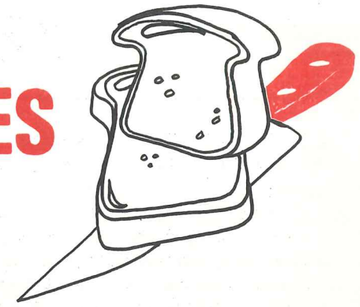
**The Basic Problem**

The merger of the Pennsy and Central was claimed by the two railroads to guarantee future savings of $80 million a year in operating costs. The new Penn Central controls more miles of railroad than the entire system of Great Britain. In addition, the diversified holdings of the old Pennsy make the Penn Central the nation's largest private landlord. Its assets total $6.3 billion and its annual revenue is almost $2 billion.

Since the acquisition of the New Haven was the price that the ICC and the courts exacted in allowing this fabulously profitable merger, it should be the Penn Central itself—and not the taxpayer—who subsidizes passenger traffic on the New Haven.



# BREAD & ROSES



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A NEW COFFEEHOUSE

OPENING SEPTEMBER

# COFFEEHOUSE

## BREAD AND ROSES
(A Song)

As we come marching, marching in the beauty of the day,
A million darkened kitchens, a thousand mill lofts gray,
Are touched with all the radiance that a sudden sun discloses,
For the people hear us singing: "Bread and roses! Bread and roses!"

As we come marching, marching, we battle too for men,
For they are women's children, and we mother them again.
Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes;
Hearts starve as well as bodies; give us bread, but give us roses!

As we come marching, marching, unnumbered women dead
Go crying through our singing their ancient cry for bread.
Small art and love and beauty their drudging spirits knew.
Yes, it is bread we fight for—but we fight for roses, too.

As we come marching, marching, we bring the greater days.
The rising of the women means the rising of the race.
No more the drudge and idler—ten that toil where one reposes,
But a sharing of life's glories: Bread and roses! Bread and roses!

By James Oppenheim, inspired by banners carried by young mill girls in the 1912 Lawrence textile strike.

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The (commerical) press does not speak the voice of the nation. It does not even speak the voice of those who write for it. Fanny Wright, 1829

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